



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

One of the sources of profit, or perhaps we should say, one of the items of saving to the farmer, during the winter, is the manure made by his stock during this season. On the proper mode of saving this much of its strength, and consequently its value, depends. The too common mode of throwing it out of the barn windows, to take the alternate freezing of the rains, the freezing of the cold, and the thawings of the warmer weather, is not the most prudent course to take with it.

This species of manure is a compound of great value, if all of the ingredients can be retained until it is applied to the crops, where they will all be required, and used by the growing vegetable, to add to its size and productiveness. It is made up of vegetable and animal matter, both of which substances contain the due quantity of mineral matters, all of which may be required in the formation of crops, and through them, for the sustenance of animals. Now if a part of these was washed out, and carried off by the rains and melting snows, or wafted away by the winds, in the form of gases, brought out by the fermentation which is sometimes induced by the changes to which it is subject, there is a corresponding loss. Hence, if you can conveniently have it put under cover, by having a shed built over it, or by having a barn cellar into which to throw it, you will be a great gainer every year.

The editor of the Boston Cultivator gave a hint on this subject, not long since, in which he alludes to what is called box feeding, in England. In that country, you are aware, farmers make quite a profit by selling cattle while fattening them on their cattle into pens, say ten feet square, and feed them, keeping them well littered, and thus accumulate a large quantity of manure, by building up the sides of the pens or boxes, as the manures accumulate, in order to keep the cattle in.

Still feeding for market would not be profitable in all sections of the United States, but the results, as far as the accumulation and preservation of manures are concerned, may give knowledge to us, useful to practise upon in our management of this article, so essential to the farmer.

The following analysis is quoted by the Cultivator, made at the English Agricultural College, showing the difference in box manure, that had been protected from the weather, and yard manure, that had not been so protected:

Box manure.	Yard manure.	per cent.	per cent.
Water,		71.04	71.00
Nitrogenised matter, capable of yielding ammonia, 100 parts dried,		2.37	1.07
Salts, soluble in water, containing organic and inorganic matter,		10.07	4.06
Organic matter,		5.42	1.82
Inorganic matter,		4.28	2.78
Phosphoric acid,		0.03	0.26
Alkalies—potash and soda,		2.00	0.08

Thus you see that there is quite a difference, and it shows the advantages of sheltering this species of dressing. A very little calculation will show that the gain or saving made, in a few years, would amply repay the extra expense of building sheds, or digging cellars for this purpose.

THOUGHTS ON THE ROTATION OF CROPS.
An old farmer once observed to us, one stormy evening in winter, as he sat by his comfortable kitchen fire, "If I can't cultivate my land just now, I can think about it." So, if it be true in the season to actually cultivate the crops "just now," we can think about them and talk about them, and perhaps the discussion will lead to some ideas which will be of value when the right season comes to practise them.

The subject of a judicious rotation of crops has been one of importance, and is yet one which should engross the attention of farmers.

It has been more or less discussed since the days of Virgil. Before the potato rot and the grain worm visited Maine, and deranged all the previous plans and customs of our farmers, rotation of crops began to be practised extensively among them. The potato, wheat, and grass, entered pretty generally into their system, because these three articles were very sure crops, and very profitable. The almost certain destruction of two of these crops (potatoes and wheat) which afterwards ensued, seemed to unhinge all the systems and calculations to which they were becoming attached, and left them to pursue a sort of hap-hazard course.

As the rot and the grain worm have become not quite so prevalent, it may be well to again turn our attention to a more systematic course of culture, in which the potato and wheat may once more have a place in the shift. We are aware that the same rotation will not be profitable on every kind of soil, or near every market, and yet, there are general principles which may serve to guide all.

Potatoes, grass, and grain, are all necessary, and therefore profitable crops, and should be cultivated as extensively as is compatible with the means that the farmer has at command, and the market where he trades. A very simple rotation and a very good one, used to be—

1. Sward land broken up and planted to potatoes.
 2. 1 year, ploughed, and manured highly for 1 year.
 3. 2 years, ploughed and sowed to spring wheat and grass seed.
 4. 3 years, grass.
 5. 4 years, grass.
- Next year, break up and plant to potatoes again. This makes a five years shift or rotation.

If winter wheat shall ultimately become an established crop among us, a somewhat different change of rotation may become necessary in some parts of Maine.

If wheat is desired to be the main article of production, the farmer can be made a crop in the shift for a short term of years, the more satisfactory it may be to the farmer.

A German by the name of Sheimer, was reported, some years since, to have adopted the following scheme of operations on his farm in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, by which, from his successful crops and sale of wheat, he became wealthy. He is represented to have followed it for thirty-five years, with constant improvement in the quality of his land. His farm consisted of one hundred acres, which he divided as nearly as possible into eight fields of twelve and a half acres, each of which was carried through an eight years rotation.

Commencing with a fallow field—

- 1st year—manured, limed, ploughed three times, May, June and August, harvested, and seeded with one bushel and three pecks per acre of wheat, which was ploughed under.
- 2d year—clover sown on the wheat in the spring, six quarts to the acre, which was pastured after harvest.
- 3d year—planted the clover in the spring, one bushel per acre; cut the clover early and ploughed under the after-crop and seeded again to wheat.
- 4th year—wheat, same as No. 2.
- 5th year—pastured early in the season, ploughed under second crop in August, and sowed wheat.
- 6th year—wheat again, and rye sowed on stubble.
- 7th year—sowed clover seed on spring rye.
- 8th year—ploughed under clover seed and planted corn, and next season re-commenced.

It will be seen that in this way he had, every year, three fields into wheat, one with rye, one with corn, two with clover, and one fallow. In one year he raised fourteen hundred bushels of wheat, six hundred bushels of corn, and three hundred bushels of rye. It is not probable that we can do quite as well as that in Maine, with wheat, although it is not impossible.

He had, you will perceive, three fields of twelve and a half acres, or thirty-seven and one-half acres every year into wheat, and he must cut thirty-eight and a fraction of bushels to the acre, in the year that he raised fourteen hundred bushels.

His method, however, appears to be a very good one, and worthy the consideration of every farmer, and can be followed out in a corresponding scale, whether a farmer has a small farm or a large one.

FOR THE MAINE FARMER.
ARE SILK WORMS NECESSARY?
MR. EDITOR:—I wish, with your leave, to give the silk growers of this our world, whether Celestials, Italians, or Yankees, a hint or two, hoping that they may profit by the suggestion which I here offer them gratis. It has always looked to me, as rather beneath the dignity of a Yankee, to be hatching, feeding, and tending a batch of worms, and all this that he may rob them of the shreds in which they have rolled themselves up, to await the change which nature has doomed them to undergo: a change from the vile, to the beautiful and perfect insect. Why should we be thus beholden to the silk worm for those beautiful fabrics, with which the ladies delight to adorn themselves. Why not go yourself to the bush, to the mulberry bush; such as are used for the purpose of feeding silk worms, and by your skill draw forth the raw material in greater abundance. If it is not as good, or better in quality, and of equal beauty, your ingenuity will soon make it so. These suggestions came to me while looking at some mulberry twigs, that had been winter killed, and weather beaten. The ends showed a tuft of silky fibre, and I find the bark has much of it in its composition, why then may not it be obtained as in fax, or by some better process not yet discovered. I here leave the subject for others to take up, and experiment upon.

Yours, A. H.
P.S. How late in the fall will it do to plant carrots or onions.

NOTE.—As late as the frost will let you put the seed in. E.

CHAPPED TEATS. We have had some experience with this difficulty, and never found anything better as a preventive and cure, than washing thoroughly in clean cold water. If the weather is very raw, a thin coat of pure lard, applied after milking, is useful in addition to the washing. Soft butter is said to be excellent for this purpose. In corroboration of the value of this treatment, we quote the following from a communication in the Prairie Farmer:

"I have used various liniments, and many kinds of ointment, but none in my experience came up to the mark like clean cold water. My practice is to take water to my cattle yard, as much of my milking pail. Every teat, and the lower part of the bag, whether sore or sound, is washed clean. The teats are then soft, the cow stands quietly, and no dirt falls into your pail."

[Albany Cultivator.]

ROUP IN CHICKENS. We have been asked, many times, for a recipe to cure roup in fowls. Under ordinary circumstances, this murderous affection in the head can be cured, by washing the eyes and nostrils clean, three times, daily, with common whiskey—for a few days. The fowl should be kept, meantime, in a dry warm place, and fed with warm mashed food. If taken seasonably, this will save them; if not, nothing will. The roup or "swelled head" is very common at this season. We have tried the above, with excellent success.

CLOVER SEED. It is stated on good authority, that 9,033 clover seeds are contained in one cubic inch, thus equaling 19,466,561 seeds in a bushel. As an acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet, we have only to multiply it by 144, being the number of square inches in a foot, and we shall readily see the amount of clover seed necessary to sow an acre. If seed per square inch is allowed, tilling will be found sufficient to ensure a good crop. [Working Farmer.]

DRAINING ON HEAVY AND LIGHT SOILS.

Two of the best papers which have lately appeared on the subject of draining, are the statements of John Johnston, of Seneca county, and Theron G. Yeomans, of Wayne county, published in the last volume of the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, and to both of whom prizes were awarded for their successful experiments. In one case the land was a heavy clayey, and in the other a light or gravelly soil; the former being distinguished by its dryness, and the latter by the absence of these properties. Any person who has promised draining on soils possessing these opposite characters, must have observed the great difference in treatment required in some parts of the operation. On a heavy soil, care is particularly required to facilitate the escape of water from the soil to the drain; on a light one, to prevent the washing of the soil with the water into the channel, and causing its obstruction. After having constructed many drains on a heavy soil, by simply filling the lower half with stones, and covering them with straw, and then with earth, without meeting with any subsequent difficulty, we found the same process wholly unsuited to unadhesive soils, not a single season passing without the occurrence of numerous obstructions by the settling and washing of the earth among the stones. To prevent such disasters, we found it needful to cover the upper surface of the stones with very small flat pieces, and then the whole as closely as possible with slabs from the saw-mill, of white oak, red beech, or some other durable wood, before applying the turf or straw, for the reception of the earth. We observed evidences of a similar difference, in the papers before us. J. Johnston, whose soil is heavy, fills his ditch at intervals with stones, which rise above the surface, wherever it is desirable to admit large quantities of surface water, and through which it passes freely down into the tiles below. On light soils as they usually occur, these structures would be choked in a single season. On the other hand, T. G. Yeomans, who occupies a light soil, found, as others have done, that ordinary stone underdrains were liable to become stopped, both from the washing of the earth, and the digging of rats, mice, and meadow moles; he also found even the horse-shoe tiles objectionable, from their liability to become filled by the washing of the earth beneath them, and tumbled tiles the only kind that proved to be secure from these accidents.

J. Johnston gives some striking examples of the success of his experiments, which has led him to construct at different times, sixteen miles of underdrain, or as we have learned since his paper was written, twenty miles up to the present time. Six acres (in a twenty acre field), so wet as seldom to give a remunerating crop, even of grass, were drained, and the whole field plowed and planted with corn. The drained portion soon showed a marked superiority in the crop, the whole field yielding at the rate of eighty-three bushels per acre—i.e., of the largest crops, if not the most so, ever known in the county. The field attracted much attention, and parties in examination walked easily over the six acres, while all undrained land was muddy. Subsequent crops showed so decidedly the profits of draining on this field, that the whole was subsequently subjected to the operation; and of very large growth of clover resulting from it, "not one square foot froze out," and good crops of any thing sown or planted, can now be relied on. Another field of partly low land, "saturated with water," was drained, and the first crop in an unfavorable season, was 40 bushels of shelled corn per acre, on land where nothing but coarse grass had grown for twenty years before. A crop of wheat, "a heavier" says he, "I never saw stand up," was reaped from this ground, but it had not been measured when the paper was written. He draws his tile three miles from the factory, and finds underdraining to cost him about 30 cents a rod, and at about two rods distance asunder, \$20 to \$24 per acre, which is usually repaid in two crops, and in some instances more than repaid by a single crop.

T. G. Yeomans, who has constructed nine miles of tile drain, finds nearly an equal advantage on his light land, and generally "thought to be quite dry enough." The large amount of water discharged, in one instance, at the roadside, from his tile laid in this repeatedly dry soil, furnished a practical illustration of the need of draining, to those who observed it, stronger "than all books ever written on the subject, valuable as they may be."

On this land the ground becomes dry two or three days after the frost passes out, or after a heavy rain, permitting it to be worked at almost any time—drying uniformly, so that all works alike. A young orchard was nearly destroyed by winter on undrained land; but after draining, the trees were replaced and succeeded perfectly. He brings his tile from Waterloo and Albany, the nearest 30 miles; and finds the drains to cost him, when completed 40 cents per rod, and at about three rods apart, \$25 per acre. We have given but a meagre outline of these valuable papers—those who wish to understand the details of the process, with many other interesting particulars, are referred to the Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society for 1881.

[Albany Cultivator.]

"BRING IN THE APPLES." The apple may be called the "fruit fruit" of New England. It ranks among the staples as the potato does among vegetables. A writer in the last number of the Knickerbocker says:

"The apple is the companion of the winter evening, associated with a cheerful room, a bright fire, a pleasant tale, Scott's novels or the Arabian Nights. Perhaps it is nearly bedtime. Your eyes grow dim. You are fatigued with study, with chess, with checkers, with books; you sigh, you yawn, you stretch your arms above your head. All of a sudden a happy thought strikes you. Bring in the apples! It is like magic. The foot-lights go up, and the scene brightens."

SALT FOR CATTLE. The Prairie Farmer, as a result from experience, that in the malarious region of the west, more disease may be prevented by salt among cattle, than by any other one thing.

SHOULDER-SLIP IN HORSES.

Shoulder-slip consists of a rupture, and subsequent wasting of the fleshy fibres composing these muscles which lie outside the shoulder blade, but pass from it to the upper arm bone below. In a healthy condition, the action of these muscles consists in moving the arm bone backwards and forwards, and in keeping its upper end or head in connection with the body when weight falls upon the shoulder joint. The fleshy substance of the muscles is attached to sinews which pass outside of the joint, and add materially to its strength and security, but all motion in the sinews is promoted by muscular or fleshy expansion. If an injury (such as a strain, for instance) should lacerate any fleshy fibres, they cannot, of course, determine any action to their sinews, and the latter become so lax as not to retain the shoulder bones in their natural position during motion; the head of the upper arm bone, in short, slips outward from under the weight, which, if its fleshy and tendinous relations were intact, it would support, and still keep its own proper situation. This rupture of muscular fibres is accompanied by wasting of the fibres themselves; this process is frequently observed in the animal frame, and occurs in parts which are from any cause deprived of their usual functions. The affected shoulder, under the disease in question, becomes consequently much diminished in size, and the wasting being for the most part confined to muscles outside the shoulder blade, the outline of this bone may sometimes be visibly even. The outward rolling motion of the shoulder joint is greatest when the horse is going down hill, and is sometimes so excessive in a trotting race, that the animal seems in danger of falling. If sufficient time be allowed, and the horse not put to work too soon, he will usually recover from this affliction. Months are sometimes required to ensure complete restoration, and in addition to the rest needed, much benefit is derived from an occasional application of blisters to the whole outer surface covering the shoulder blade, and shoulder joint.

[North British Agriculturist.]

PLOWING IN ENGLAND.

The plowing in England and Scotland is generally well done; better, perhaps, than the average in this country. The plows are generally of very different construction from ours, and require more power, the draft being greater, notwithstanding their great length.

In the Farmers' Magazine, London, we find in an article on "The Agricultural districts of England," the following paragraph: "Land of prime feeding quality in this part of the country, [on Sir Charles Knightley's estate] is let at £2 per acre (hire and rates) for three to four years. It is not uncommon to see five fat and powerful horses sowed in line to a plough, turning over a barley seed furrow more than four inches deep. And such heavy complaints of distress it is wonderful to see such a headless waste of power."

In this country, although we cannot claim to farm our lands so uniformly well, and so systematically as in England, our farmers have the faculty of accomplishing the greatest amount of labor with the least expenditure of power, and it would be difficult to find an American with "five fat and powerful horses" attached either in line or otherwise to a single plow to turn a furrow either four or eight inches in depth.

The necessity for such a waste of power proves one of two things; either that plows used in England require enormous expenditure of draft, or that English farmers are not skilled in the application of power in their agricultural operations.

While there are the principles and construction of the English plows to commend, they are, as a rule, awkward and unwieldy, heavy of draft, and not so convenient for use as our American plows. They are however strong and durable, like all articles of English manufacture. National preferences, not to say prejudices, will probably continue as heretofore to prevent to any great extent the introduction of English patterns in America, or American in England.

HUCK BEDS.

No one who has not tried them, knows the value of huck beds. Straw and mattresses would be entirely done away with, if huck beds were once tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but are more durable. The first cost is but little. To have hucks nice they may be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, after they have been split. The bed will always be light, the hucks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on.

Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer and fall, huck beds ought to be "all the go," and such probably will be the case, when they are once brought into use. There is no better time for procuring hucks than when the corn is being harvested, and the hucks will be much nicer and cleaner when corn is cut up at the bottom and shocked up. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good huck bed will last from twenty to thirty years. Every farmer's daughter can supply herself with beds (against time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement now-a-days.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER. The piles driven at the Woolwich Dock yard, thirty-seven years since, and prepared by the process of Mr. Kyan, are perfectly sound, while similar piles not so treated, have required renewal twice during that time. This Kyanizing of timber is performed by immersing it for a time in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate. Could not the same advantages be availed of when entering posts for fences? Suppose the posts be entered in the ground butt end up, with a small auger-hole of half an inch in depth in the upper end, in which might be placed a small quantity of corrosive sublimate, and then the hole plugged. Should any moisture be retained in the stick, (and no decay can occur without it), would not the corrosive sublimate be slowly dissolved and carried through every pore of the wood? We should like to see this tried, and would like to live long enough to report fully upon its effects. [Working Farmer.]

THE INDEPENDENT FARMER.

From the N. B. Farmer.
It may be very truly said
That his is a noble vocation,
Whose industry leads him to spread
About him a little creation.
He lives independent of all,
Except the Omnipotent donor,
His always comes at his call—
And more is a pleasure to his owner.
His labors are more extensive,
Which save him from pains and physicians,
Then, farmers, you truly may prize
Your own as the best of conditions.
From complete shape with content
Since all true felicity springs
The life of a farmer is best—
With more real bliss than a king's.

THE LITTLE HINDERING THING.

It is not often given to us to read a piece so unpretending, and yet so poetic, as the following touching beautiful lines. They were written by an English laborer, whose child was suddenly killed by the falling of a beam. Its premature death suggested the melancholy musing.

Sweet, laughing child!—the cottage door
Stands free and open now,
But oh! its sunny glebe no more
The glances of thy brow!
Thy merry step hath passed away!
Thy laughing sport is hushed for aye!

Thy mother by the fire-side sits,
And listens for thy call;
And slowly—slowly, as she knits,
Her quiet tears down fall.
Her little hindering thing is gone,
And unobtruded she may work on!

CHIMNEYS.

In building fire chimneys, in brick walls, the inside should be plastered as carefully and smoothly as the finishing coat of a parlor. Masons do not do this; they put on the common lime plaster by then for jointing, and the interior surface is covered without a proper regard being paid to the functions of the chimney. The reasons for laying on the coat of a chimney smooth, are obvious, if we take into consideration that the rough edges of the lime, when dry, serve as points of attraction and adhesion for soot, because they resist the passage of the smoke. A smooth chimney has a better draft, to use a common term, than one with a rough interior; the reason of this is also obvious, because rough surfaces retard the passage of smoke, as well as any other other substance in motion is retarded by them. In the building of houses, masons are too careless about these things; indeed, the majority of them do not appear to have any knowledge of natural philosophy, yet there is no man living, be he mason, plasterer, or cord-carrier, but stands high as a workman according as he is well informed.

Were it not for the general form of the walls of buildings, it would be much better to have the chimneys built of round or oval shape, like the funnel of a steamboat. The flues in brick houses should be built circular inside; this would be a little more troublesome, but the flues would be all the better for it; yet, if they were only plastered smooth, no one would have to complain of a square or rectangular form.

Some chimneys are built with tremendous gaping fire places, others are built wide at the base, and taper towards the top; both plans are erroneous. A moderate width of fire place all the way up is required (as we have wonderfully improved on our forefathers in this respect), and it would be far better, if a chimney is built tapering, to have the widest part at the top, where the smoke is to make its exit. A reason for this is, that when the smoke is confined below, and suddenly allowed to expand at the top, it forms a partial vacuum, which draws up the smoke. It is upon this principle that Prof. Eps's Ventilator, is constructed. It may be seen the open expense above the chimney, allows the smoke to expand, therefore it is of no use to widen the top of the chimney inside; this is very true.

The rule which should be followed in the building of a chimney, is to build it of a uniform diameter from bottom to top, not too wide, and smoothly covered with plaster inside.

The object of writing this article was to direct attention to making the interior of chimneys smooth and well covered with lime. In many cases there are chimneys built for small houses, of a diameter which would enable them to carry smoke away from one of Collins' steamships. Masons do not appear to take into consideration, when they build a chimney, what it has to do, namely, to carry off the smoke equal to London's. The narrower the chimney the better will it draw, consequently a wide chimney for a small fire—a very common error—embraces a scientific principle, as erroneous as it would be to array Tom Thumb in a suit belonging to Giant Hale, for the purpose of refrigeration in the dog-days.

We have used the term draft, in respect to the current in the chimney, as it is generally understood; the principle of draught in a chimney has nothing to do with pulling or drawing the smoke; pressure, expansion, and absorption are the governing causes of aerial currents.

[Scientific American.]

THE PLANT FLY TRAP. We have read of the vegetable snafle of Africa, and the water-spider flower of Persia; we have seen a pea grow up with wings, which might easily be taken for those of a dragon-fly, but one of the most ingenious fly traps in the world is a plant which grows in our shaling deep marshes; it has a small fibrous root, and no leaves; the stalk is about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, is one foot high, and is surmounted with a flower; it is furnished with a bag of a peculiar form, and something like a purse at the throat. The mouth is lined with hairs, which are the watchers for prey, and the sentinels to the vegetable nerves of the plant; they are very numerous and powerful, and act at once on the throat of the bag, which has a thick cartilage, like an India rubber band. No sooner does a fly enter this bag, than, like the sensitive plant, it contracts, closes upon the fly, and makes it a prisoner within its vegetable crushing folds. In this manner the plant supplies itself with food, and on cutting one open with a knife, the bottom of the bag will be found stuffed with the skulls and limbs of water flies, reminding a person of some cannibal cave. How wonderful are the works of the Almighty; every seed brings forth after its kind, and with all its special adaptations.

CELLARS FOR MANURES.

The utility of cellars for manure has not as yet been duly appreciated by the farmers of Western New York, judging from their non-existence, for in traveling for days together, in some sections, we do not observe a single cellar expressly for manure. There are many barn cellars, but they are used for stabling, and the manure is almost invariably thrown out and exposed to the elements, till one half of its fertilizing properties are washed by the rain into the highway, or elsewhere.

Farmers are well aware of the yearly loss of manure by this method of procedure, but still they submit to it, as if it were an irremediable evil. We often see piles of manure accumulating by the barn, which cause the siding and sills to decay, render the atmosphere impure, disfigure the barn, and disgust the traveler. The cows lie down upon it during the day, a goodly portion adheres to them, and in due time finds its way into the milk-pail. The farmer and his sons are obliged to travel upon it, a portion adheres to their boots, and unfortunately finds its way into the house. These are every day occurrences during the winter season, which can and should be avoided.

What farmer, then, will not, during the good sleighing next winter, haul stone and build a cellar for manure under his horse-barn and cow-house before another winter? Your barns can be easily raised to the desired height by means of screws, and if they are not on a desirable site, they can be easily and cheaply moved by means of a capstan. Perhaps some will try to excuse themselves as they have not a suitable site for a cellar; this is very often the case, but a cellar can be made above ground nearly as cheap as on a hill-side, or on land that can be readily drained, because we need only bank up one side or one end.

The advantages of a cellar for manure are so great that no one should be deterred from building one, upon any consideration. It will cost but half as much labor to rid the stable of the manure, as it is to let down through a trap door into the cellar beneath. The liquid manure is all saved; there is no loss by the washing of rain or by evaporation,—other fertilizing ingredients can be easily mixed with it,—the farm and yard are not disfigured by it, and it will cost but half the labor to haul it, as it is all together, and is not stamped into the soil. [Rural New Yorker.]

GOOD PAINT FOR BRICK DWELLINGS.

A writer in the New York Tribune, remarking on the Milwaukee brick, as a handsome building material, says that it is too expensive, and that the same effect can be produced by a cheap kind of paint, more suitable, and far cheaper, for coloring brick, than oil paint, which is very expensive. He says:

"Oil paint is expensive, and is not, when on, just the thing for brick; but a paint may be made for brick without any oil, much better than white. The brick dwelling in which I reside has a coat of paint upon it, which has been there several years, and is now quite as fresh as when painted, and likely to remain so several years more. The basis of the paint is common lime mixed with water. The requisite shade may be made by adding colors used by house painters. Sulphate of zinc is the fixing ingredient. I have now in my mind buildings that have been standing quite a long time without the renewal of paint. The composition costs but little more than common whitewash. The same, adding Venetian red, or yellow ochre, or burnt sienna, as the taste of the owner may require, and the sulphate of zinc. This paint was highly commended by the late A. J. Downing, good authority in such matters. It forms a cement with brick, which nothing but the severest friction will remove. I have seen quite a number of buildings with Milwaukee brick fronts, but have noticed a dull rusty look about the edges of the brick, that materially destroys the good effect of the cream color. A much clearer and richer cream color may be obtained by using the common red brick with this composition, with yellow ochre for the coloring matter. For country houses, a somewhat more lively and warmer color may be got by the addition of Venetian red to the ochre, in small portions."

WROUGHT IRON SCYTHES. This is a new invention, brought out by Charles Clow & Co., of Port Byron, Cayuga county, N. Y., for which they have taken measures to secure a patent. The sample which we have had the pleasure of examining was, in shape and crook, very much like, and in every respect equal to, London's or Clapp's now acknowledged the best in the market. They are made from a tube of iron, similar to that used for gas pipes, which is bent to the desired shape by patterns and blocks constructed for the purpose. The nibs are of the most approved construction. At the lower end it is flattened on the under side, to which a ring of the same shape is fitted, constructed so as to fasten the scythe by means of a screw on the upper side of the ring and scythe, dispensing with a wedge. The scythe can be set out or in, as needed, and is firmly held at the desired point by tightening the heel ring. The whole forms a very desirable tool, not quite as heavy as the wooden ones now in common use, and in many respects superior. It is quite as stiff, does not vibrate or tremble when used in heavy grass, always retains its shape, is not liable to decay, and costs but little more than the wooden stick. Another series they are to be more fully tested, it being the design of the manufacturers to supply some of the prominent dealers with the article—though, from what we learn, they will undoubtedly be every way satisfactory and find favor with the public.

[Rural New Yorker.]

PREVING. The following paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers as an "item." It may not do much mischief, but is worthy of having its fallacy shown lest some one may be misled by it:

"An agricultural paper informs its readers that fall pruning is decidedly the best, as experience has amply proven. The limbs will heal over more readily."

Every body who has given much attention to the subject is aware that the exposure of the stump after taking off the limbs, to the cold winds and weather of winter is highly injurious. Fall pruning would be, if extensively practised, productive of serious damage to our orchards and should never be practised. [N. Y. Farmer.]

WHAT ARE TREES MADE OF?

If we were to take up a handful of soil, and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood, small broken pieces of branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically, we should find yet more strikingly that it may be nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, it may be said, the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows. The following experiment will show whether this conjecture is likely to be correct or not. Two hundred pounds of earth were dried in an oven, and afterwards put into a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was planted therein. During the space of five years the earth was carefully watered with rain water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed, with fresh earth being blown upon it by the wind, it was covered by a metal plate, full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air. After growing in the earth five years, the tree was found to have gained one hundred and sixty-four pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches, which in five years fell from the tree.

Now come the application of the test. Was all this obtained from the earth? It had not sensibly diminished; but, in order to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result—the earth weighed only two ounces less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! Yet the tree had gained one hundred and sixty-four pounds. Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in the space of time was not obtained from the earth; we are therefore obliged to repeat our question, "where does the wood come from?"

We are left with only two alternatives; the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived. It can be clearly shown that it was not due to the water; we are consequently unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion, it was derived from the air.

Can it be? Were those great

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.
The British mail steamship Asia arrived at New York at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, bringing advices from Liverpool and London to Saturday, the 6th inst.

In London, the preparations for the Wellington funeral were going on with the most lavish extravagance.

From France there is little news of importance. The Senate met the 4th, but little of an authentic character has transpired of its proceedings.

A message read by order of the President, remarks that the nation had "openly manifested its will to establish the empire," and intimated that the indispensable modification of the constitution would be by no means alter the fundamental laws.

It is stated in Paris, as certain, that the Senate will declare the Imperial Crown hereditary in the person of Louis Napoleon and his male descendants, and in the event of his not leaving male heirs, then in the person of his adopted son; should the latter die childless, afterwards in the person of ex-king Jerome and his family.

Dates from the Baltic, October 26th, state that the ice is beginning to form towards St. Petersburg.

The Trieste Gazette states that Russia has rejected the protest of Turkey against the independence of Montenegro.

The King of Sweden is so dangerously ill that it has been deemed necessary to appoint an interim Regency for Sweden and Norway.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.
The steamer United States arrived at New York on Wednesday last week. She brings a full complement of passengers, and \$120,000 in specie.

The Diario, of the 12th, formally announces Gen. Pierce's election.

The election, the editor adds, is of importance, as it affects the interior relations of this country. General Scott he sets down as the Free Soil candidate, and the Winant proviso has been temporarily vanquished.

The Isabella, from Charleston, S. C., took out the result of the election. The Governor General received at his table, on Sunday, the senior commanders of the four English and French steamers in port.

The Captain General is moving the 20 or 30,000 men now in the army of Cuba, from point to point, and organizing them for immediate action. Four companies of the regiment of Naples, with a company of lanciers, have just been stationed at Cardenas.

FROM THE WEST INDIES. Intelligence of the dreadful ravages of the cholera at Nassau, N. P., had reached Kingston, and the Government was taking measures to send relief to the sufferers, who were represented as being crowded together in the narrow streets.

The epidemic fever was spreading at Barbados. At Bridgetown a whole family, as the senior commanders of the four English and French steamers in port.

A terrible hurricane occurred at St. Christopher, Montserrat, &c., about the 28th, doing damage both on land and in the harbor.

On one of the islands five persons were killed by lightning.

The yellow fever had considerably abated at Martinique.

The Kingston Colonial Standard, in alluding to Cuba, uses the following words: "There is a strong fleet assembled at Port Royal, and England has more than one reason for not being quite indifferent to the fate of the finest possessions of one of the most faithful of her allies."

THE LATE GALE. The Dunkirk Journal gives a few additional particulars of the late gale on Lake Erie. There is no doubt of the loss of the propeller Pinetown, with all on board. Her two boats and part of her papers, together with a large quantity of flour, have drifted ashore about five miles above Dunkirk. The propeller Oceania was captured by Lake Erie, and all hands probably lost. The vessel was bound for New Orleans, via St. Louis, and was carrying a cargo of flour.

Gold Hunter, brig J. F. Clark, and two propellers, names unknown.

During the storm, the water in Detroit river fell two feet, and the level of the river, it fell four feet. Vessels lying at the lower piers, grounded at their piers, where they had to be towed up to the water to return.

IMPORTANT DECISION. A decision of some importance to the shipping interest, was made in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, to the effect that settlement of a labor dispute on a steamship, with the promissory notes of the steamship company, does not release the lien upon the vessel. Taking the note of hand of the debtor, it was held, is not of itself legal satisfaction, unless there is evidence that the parties intended it should operate as such. The remedy for recovery of the debt, in such evidence that the case was, in no respect, a bona fide sale of the vessel.

The removal of FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

ESQUIMAUX SUBSTITUTION.

They treat the insane very badly; or two they have buried alive; others they have put to death, if they are not outrageous and frequently exercise in used. One poor woman took a hand from the tightness of the corset. It is not many years since a young man, in a state of insanity, was removed to a distance from the town, and he was buried alive. The Dances made inquiries for this person, whom they had often seen; but their most earnest entreaties to know where he had been put, accompanied by promises of reward, met with a deaf ear from the natives, and they were sure that the victim of their superstitious notions could not be alive. They believe in the power of keeping intercourse with invisible agents, by which they possess the means of attacking persons whom they wish to injure. A violent attack of inflammation of the eyes, ending in total blindness, was attributed by the afflicted son to the intercourse which he believed his father, a poor old man, had with evil spirits; and he wished his sight restored for one particular reason, that he might kill his aged parent for doing such a bad thing. His only reason for supposing that his father had been the cause of his loss of sight, was a report conveyed to him, as a profound secret, that he had been observed doing something to the eyes of a dead dog. There is always a poor of stagnant water. This species of necromancy is called "Illeccootee," and those who are so unfortunate as to possess it, and to be discovered doing harm by its means, are murdered by the injured persons or their relations. As soon as the child is raised against one of their tribe, his doom is sealed, and he has to bow to his fate, without the chances of mercy which he might expect from the severest despotism. The propensity which they have to kill every creature which comes within their bad eyes is very remarkable. The fond mother sits with her little son or daughter on the knees, controlling the little hands, and snapping every intruding finger with her tongue. There is always a fear of feasting when, for the first time, the past lives of the unconscious infant have deprived some unfortunate creature of life; and there is much talking and merry-making among a whole village, while, doubtless, the destinies of the helpless child are fully discussed and prophetically explained.

THE TRIESTE GAZETTE. The Trieste Gazette states that Russia has rejected the protest of Turkey against the independence of Montenegro.

The King of Sweden is so dangerously ill that it has been deemed necessary to appoint an interim Regency for Sweden and Norway.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.
The steamer United States arrived at New York on Wednesday last week. She brings a full complement of passengers, and \$120,000 in specie.

The Diario, of the 12th, formally announces Gen. Pierce's election.

The election, the editor adds, is of importance, as it affects the interior relations of this country. General Scott he sets down as the Free Soil candidate, and the Winant proviso has been temporarily vanquished.

The Isabella, from Charleston, S. C., took out the result of the election. The Governor General received at his table, on Sunday, the senior commanders of the four English and French steamers in port.

The Captain General is moving the 20 or 30,000 men now in the army of Cuba, from point to point, and organizing them for immediate action. Four companies of the regiment of Naples, with a company of lanciers, have just been stationed at Cardenas.

FROM THE WEST INDIES. Intelligence of the dreadful ravages of the cholera at Nassau, N. P., had reached Kingston, and the Government was taking measures to send relief to the sufferers, who were represented as being crowded together in the narrow streets.

The epidemic fever was spreading at Barbados. At Bridgetown a whole family, as the senior commanders of the four English and French steamers in port.

A terrible hurricane occurred at St. Christopher, Montserrat, &c., about the 28th, doing damage both on land and in the harbor.

On one of the islands five persons were killed by lightning.

The yellow fever had considerably abated at Martinique.

The Kingston Colonial Standard, in alluding to Cuba, uses the following words: "There is a strong fleet assembled at Port Royal, and England has more than one reason for not being quite indifferent to the fate of the finest possessions of one of the most faithful of her allies."

THE LATE GALE. The Dunkirk Journal gives a few additional particulars of the late gale on Lake Erie. There is no doubt of the loss of the propeller Pinetown, with all on board. Her two boats and part of her papers, together with a large quantity of flour, have drifted ashore about five miles above Dunkirk. The propeller Oceania was captured by Lake Erie, and all hands probably lost. The vessel was bound for New Orleans, via St. Louis, and was carrying a cargo of flour.

Gold Hunter, brig J. F. Clark, and two propellers, names unknown.

During the storm, the water in Detroit river fell two feet, and the level of the river, it fell four feet. Vessels lying at the lower piers, grounded at their piers, where they had to be towed up to the water to return.

IMPORTANT DECISION. A decision of some importance to the shipping interest, was made in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, on Thursday morning, to the effect that settlement of a labor dispute on a steamship, with the promissory notes of the steamship company, does not release the lien upon the vessel. Taking the note of hand of the debtor, it was held, is not of itself legal satisfaction, unless there is evidence that the parties intended it should operate as such. The remedy for recovery of the debt, in such evidence that the case was, in no respect, a bona fide sale of the vessel.

The removal of FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE NORTH CAROLINA TWINS.

We find in the Southwestern, a valuable Medical Journal, published at Richmond, Va., an account by the Editor, Dr. Gough, of this remarkable freak of nature.

These two children were born in July, 1851. The mother is a native negro, aged 31, very full, and of large frame. They are remarkably sprightly and healthy children, of natural size, one somewhat larger than the other, and are perfectly formed, but they are united at the sacra—the lower termination of the back. The bond of union seems to be a fleshy cartilage, but the sacra are so closely approximated, that some suppose there is a osseous union of those bones. The anatomical configuration has some strange peculiarities interesting to professional men, which we omit.

Their usual position is on their sides (the right side of the smaller, and the left of the other) with their neck bent so as to put the face upwards. Having now grown for a year in the recurrent posture thus bent, their faces and hands have become somewhat distorted. The mother nurses them by lying first on one side, then on the other. She handles them awkwardly, and seems to have little idea of managing them. From their sprightly and intelligent countenances, there is reason to hope that they will soon acquire an education in the arts of sitting and locomotion. They must sit back on one common seat, and take it by turns which is to walk forwards, while the other must keep stepping backwards a la maitre.

They are far more fond of playing with the famous Siamese Twins. They are owned by Mr. Purvis.

HEAVY ROBBERY. Mr. FAVOR, of the Eastport and St. John Express, met with a loss on Wednesday last. He had a package of bills, North Bank, containing bills to the amount of \$2800, of all denominations up to \$50, and another from the New England Bank Company, of \$300 in checks, which he was carrying to the Eastport office, where they were discharged with other packages, but when Mr. FAVOR began to take out of his package, he found a large part of the money was missing. He was probably followed by some cunning rogues, who knew his business, and adroitly performed the robbery. Mr. FAVOR offers a handsome reward for the bills and the thieves. [Boston Courier.]

THE FUR TRADE. The furriers are beginning to do a pretty brisk fall business, and furs will be very generally worn during the coming winter. Some of the best descriptions bring extravagant prices—\$150 or \$200 not being uncommonly given for a set. A large proportion of the most valuable imported furs go East—the Boston ladies paying high prices more readily than New Yorkers. The stock of furs now in this market is supposed to be the largest since 1850.

The largest traders have stocks on hand ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000. While American ladies cannot be suited with anything found this side of Hudson Bay, Greece or Germany. European ladies are equally anxious to get furs from the United States, and the rough skin of the fox, fisher, or mink, form the interior lining of the garments of the Russian nobility. [New York Express.]

STEEL FINISHED. The last stone of the tall spire of the Pearl Street Congregational Church was put in its place, precisely at twelve o'clock, yesterday. The spire is 212 feet from the level of the side walk, and is one of the best specimens of the modern style of architecture. It is constructed entirely of Portland stone. It must be an object of congratulation, that no accident has taken place during its erection. We are informed that one of the workmen, employed to erect the spire, was killed by a fall from the top of the stone work, when he was looking up and seeing the clouds flying over him, thought the spire was moving, dropped the windlass and would have fallen from the scaffold, had not some one caught him off.

Just before the last stone was laid, Andrew Conner, one of the stone masons, mounted the top of the stone work and standing erect, made a handsome bow, at the same time taking off his hat—then placing his hands on his hips turned completely around, and the people who stood by stood was only about a foot in diameter, and two hundred and ten feet from the ground.

A CURIOUS SIGHT. A few miles from Boston, this morning, a curious sight was seen, being a drove of turkeys, not driven, but led, or coaxed by a man with a basket of corn. He occasionally threw out a handful, and the turkeys, after a short rest, reflecting upon the many hungry appetites they were destined to satisfy on Thanksgiving. There were 750 in the drove, and they came in that novel manner all the way from the Vandershire place, where the turkeys are worth from eight to ten cents per pound.

REUNIONS AUGHT. The Boston Post says: Three youths, eleven, twelve, and thirteen years of age, left their homes, in Portland, one day last week, declaring that they were going west. The father of each started in pursuit, and overtook the trio in this city. Just as the elders were preparing to return with the captives, the boys made the boys made their escape again, and were not heard of again until Sunday, by telegram from Albany, where they arrived Saturday, and were taken into custody by officers. The third returned with his Portland friends, and was provided with money by one of the boys, who obtained his father's check for five dollars. He ingeniously wrote the words, "one hundred and sixty," in a blank on the same check, before the word "fifty" was received for the paper of the bank \$165. The last Bostonian, armed himself with revolvers, knife knives, and other instruments of a similar nature.

DISCOVERY OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN GOODS. On Friday evening last, a fire company in Woburn had the tables for their supper laid in the rooms of an old tavern house in that town, which for a long time has been uninhabited. In the course of the evening, a clock was discovered in one of the rooms. Curiosity led the discoverers to break down the door, when several large trunks filled with goods of various kinds, including clothing, silverware, &c., were found. There is no doubt that a gang of thieves had hid their plunder there in the hope that it would be unobserved until it was convenient for them to reclaim it. It is probably the result of a number of robberies. [Traveller.]

ACCUMULATIVE EVIDENCE IN THE NATHAN MURDER CASE. In reference to the bloody strife found in the woods of Natick and supposed to belong to Casey, the alleged murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, we learn that it has been shown to the jury that the blood was not the blood of the person who made it, but the blood of the person who was killed. This is a very important discovery, and it is believed that it will lead to the conviction of the murderer.

THE CALORIC SHIP. The New York Times says: "The experiment of Mr. Ericsson of applying heated air to the propulsion of ships, is rapidly approaching a crisis. The trial ship for this purpose, the Caloric, is now in the harbor, and is expected to start on her voyage in a few days. The ship is a small vessel, and is expected to be a success. The experiment is a very important one, and it is believed that it will lead to the development of a new method of propulsion for ships."

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES. In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we find that the resolution of the Legislature, on the 20th, a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, has been adopted. That the committee on Finance, on the 21st, reported that the policy is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cruelty, and at a moderate expense.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.
Flour, 3 3/4 @ 7 00 Round Hops, 6 50 @ 8 00
Beans, 1 15 @ 1 25
Rye, 35 @ 40
Oats, 25 @ 30
Wheat, 1 15 @ 1 25
Corn, 15 @ 20
Lard, 12 @ 15
Butter, 15 @ 20
Eggs, 15 @ 20
Honey, 15 @ 20
Syrup, 15 @ 20
Maple Sugar, 15 @ 20
Apples, 15 @ 20
Oranges, 15 @ 20
Lemons, 15 @ 20
Grapes, 15 @ 20
Pears, 15 @ 20
Plums, 15 @ 20
Cherries, 15 @ 20
Strawberries, 15 @ 20
Raspberries, 15 @ 20
Blackberries, 15 @ 20
Currants, 15 @ 20
Gooseberries, 15 @ 20
Huckleberries, 15 @ 20
Wildberries, 15 @ 20
Mushrooms, 15 @ 20
Truffles, 15 @ 20
Pumpkins, 15 @ 20
Squashes, 15 @ 20
Cucumbers, 15 @ 20
Peppers, 15 @ 20
Onions, 15 @ 20
Potatoes, 15 @ 20
Turnips, 15 @ 20
Carrots,

